

throughout the State of Georgia, including serving as president and as campaign chair for the United Givers Fund (now United Way). As a youth, he was a Boy Scout and reached the rank of Eagle Scout. As an adult, he was Scoutmaster of Troop 19 in Macon and served as chair of the Central Georgia Council, and received the Silver Beaver Award.

He is survived by his wife of 75 years, Elizabeth Walton Bowen Reichert; his son, Albert Phillips Reichert, Jr. and Albert's wife, Burnam "Bebe" Walker Reichert; his son, Stephen Allan Reichert; his son, Robert Adger Bowen Reichert and Robert's wife, Adele Dunwoody Reichert; his grandchildren, Albert Phillips Reichert, III and Albert's wife, Dr. Gillian Tracy Braulik, John Walker Reichert, Elizabeth Bowen Reichert, and Thomas Dunwoody Reichert; and his great-grandchildren, Eden Pape Reichert, Luna Walker Reichert, and Sarana Burnam Reichert; his sister, Mary Louise Reichert Earnhardt, and his sister, Beverly Reichert Kennon.

I would like to ask my colleagues to join me in paying homage to Albert Phillips Reichert. He lived a full life and the people of Middle Georgia will always be indebted to him for his high legal acumen and years of dedicated community service. Our thoughts and prayers are with his family, friends and the Macon, Georgia community at this time of great loss.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS' JAMES COLEMAN ELECTED TO NATIONAL ACADEMY OF ENGINEERING

HON. TIMOTHY V. JOHNSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 17, 2012

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, James J. Coleman, professor of materials science and engineering at the University of Illinois, was one of 66 to be elected into the National Academy of Engineering. A pioneer of photonics and semiconductor lasers, Coleman will join the 2254-member, 206 foreign associates Academy. He was elected for his contributions to the fields of technology and engineering.

Coleman, who earned his bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees from the University of Illinois, is a researcher in the Micro and Nanotechnology Lab and the Coordinated Science Lab.

"Dr Coleman's research has added considerable knowledge to the field of semiconductor lasers and photonic devices, and his many successful patents and contributions to the engineering literature remain a testament of those achievements," comments Ilesanmi Adesida, dean of the College of Engineering. "He is also an Illinois alumnus, so we are doubly proud of his achievements."

[From SemiconductorToday.com]

Photonics and semiconductor laser pioneer James J. Coleman (the Intel Alumni Endowed Chair in Electrical and Computer Engineering and a professor of materials science and engineering at the University of Illinois) is one of 66 people newly elected to membership of the U.S. National Academy of Engineering (NAE), along with new 10 foreign associates (joining the existing 2254 members and 206 foreign associates, distinguished by outstanding contributions to the fields of technology and engineering).

Coleman, a researcher in the Micro and Nanotechnology Lab and the Coordinated Science Lab, was cited for his work in semiconductor lasers and photonic materials. His research focuses on materials for optoelectronics. Having helped to develop metal-organic chemical vapor deposition (MOCVD), as the director of the Semiconductor Laser Laboratory at Illinois he oversees research using MOCVD growth of III-V semiconductors to explore applications in lasers, quantum dots and other optical structures.

"Dr Coleman's research has added considerable knowledge to the field of semiconductor lasers and photonic devices, and his many successful patents and contributions to the engineering literature remain a testament of those achievements," comments Ilesanmi Adesida, dean of the College of Engineering. "He is also an Illinois alumnus, so we are doubly proud of his achievements."

Coleman earned his bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees in electrical engineering from the University of Illinois. He worked at Bell Laboratories and Rockwell International before joining the faculty in 1982. He has published more than 400 journal articles and holds seven patents. Coleman is a fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), the Optical Society of America (OSA), SPIE (the international society for optics and photonics), the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), and the American Physical Society (APS).

Also among the new members and foreign associates announced by the NAE was Illinois engineering alumnus Supriyo Datta (MS 1977, PhD 1979, Electrical Engineering), who is the Thomas Duncan Distinguished Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering at Purdue University in West Lafayette, Indiana (cited for "quantum transport modeling in nanoscale electronic devices").

70TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DAY OF REMEMBRANCE

HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 17, 2012

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, February 19, 2012 marks the seventieth anniversary of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's signing of Executive Order (EO) 9066, authorizing the relocation of 120,000 men, women, and children of Japanese descent living in the United States—my family included—to internment camps. As I look back on the past seventy years, I cannot help but reflect on the bravery and courage of three men whose intertwined stories shaped my inherent values and life's work: Fred Korematsu, Gordon Hirabayashi, and my own father, Giichi "Byron" Honda.

At the outbreak of World War II, Gordon was studying at the University of Washington. Fred tried to enlist in the U.S. National Guard and U.S. Coast Guard to serve his country but was turned away because of his Japanese ancestry. My father was pursuing his dream of becoming a doctor by working as a truck driver in order to pay his way through community college.

All three men's lives and dreams were shattered when President Roosevelt signed EO 9066. Once the West Coast was declared as a military zone, my family and I were hauled to the Merced Assembly Center and then incarcerated at the Amache internment camp in

southeast Colorado. While my family lived behind barbed wire, my father was recruited into the U.S. Military Intelligence Service at the University of Colorado Boulder, where he taught Japanese.

Although this gross injustice propelled my family into years of separation, it would also unknowingly propel both Fred and Gordon—two ordinary men—to become preeminent Asian American and Pacific Islander civil rights leaders. Believing that the executive order violated the freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution, Fred refused to comply with it, was subsequently arrested, convicted and sent to an internment camp in Utah. Gordon was also arrested, convicted and sent to an Arizona prison.

In the face of these challenges, Fred and Gordon still maintained their core belief in the American justice system and equality. With the help of the American Civil Liberties Union, both appealed their cases all the way to the Supreme Court. The Court, however, ruled unfavorably to both, declaring the incarceration a "military necessity," justified by the Army's claims.

Although Fred and Gordon's fights to overturn their convictions took more than four decades, American justice and equality did ultimately prevail. Fred's conviction was overturned in 1983, and Gordon's in 1987. Fred and Gordon's resistance paved the way for the eventual passage of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, which granted reparations to Japanese Americans and was a fundamental step in acknowledging the injustices of the government's actions.

Mr. Speaker, on today's Day of Remembrance, exactly seventy years after the signing of EO 9066, it is important to remember and share the lessons of those who bravely stood their ground against discrimination. Fred and Gordon's stories remind us that all individuals have the potential to do extraordinary deeds in extraordinary times by simply standing up for what is right, even if it feels like all forces are against us. Although life in Amache taught me that being Japanese in America was bad, my father reminded me that I should never feel ashamed of my heritage and that I should continue to work hard in order to be recognized.

It is important to revisit the lessons that Fred Korematsu, Gordon Hirabayashi, my father, and other civil rights heroes have taught us because their stories are ones that transcend race, class and politics. They taught us that we must face discrimination and xenophobia with strong resolution or else we are vulnerable to repeating the egregious mistakes of the past.

Discrimination is always lurking just below the surface and often reveals itself in trying times, but as all three men showed, ordinary Americans are capable of achieving extraordinary feats for themselves, their families, and their country. In the end, I learned that the highest respect and honor we can bestow upon those who struggled for a more perfect union is to continue their legacies, apply their unwavering principles, and make sure history, as in the case of EO 9066, does not repeat itself.